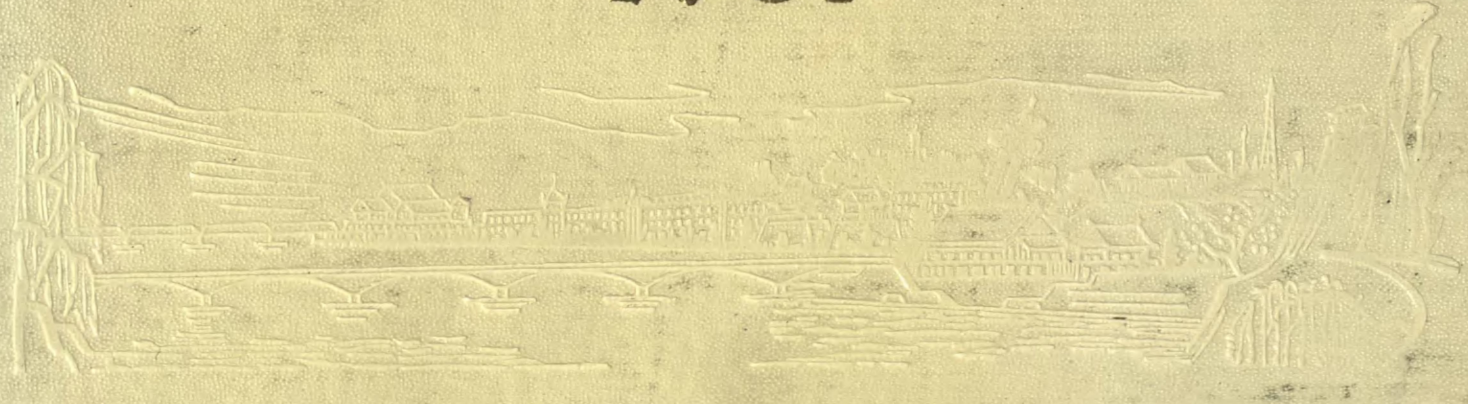
PYONGYANG

1961



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1961

The statue of Chullima (winged horse) symbolizing the era of the Workers' Party of Korea, an era of great upsurge of socialism. The bronze horse, weighing 140 tons, soars into the sky on the 23-metre high stand

A NEW chapter was written in the history of the Korean nation on August 15, 1945, when she was liberated by the great Soviet Army from Japanese imperialism. The country's liberation put an end to the old history of Pyongyang and a new path was opened before it.

Pyongyang, the capital of democratic Korea, has become the heart of the Korean revolution. It was here that, under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea, the organizer and inspirer of all victories for the Korean people, was founded to lead our revolution.

Pyongyang is the centre of the struggle for socialist upbuilding in North Korea and the country's peaceful unification. During the Fatherland Liberation War the citizens of Pyongyang rose to deal a fatal blow at the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The city is known to the peoples throughout the world as a hero city, which safeguarded peace, defeating the aggression by the U.S. imperialists.

Pyongyang suffered terrible destruction during the war. Nevertheless, it rose from the debris. And today its majestic reconstruction is a graphic manifestation of the unshakable resolve and will of the Korean people advancing along the highway of socialist construction to expedite the country's peaceful unification.

The name of Pyongyang inspires a sense of pride in the very heart of Koreans. It has a long history with brilliant culture and patriotic traditions. Innumerable relics are found in and around Pyongyang, a most convincing proof of the outstanding creative talent of our ancestors.

The land of Korea is famed from olden times for its scenic beauty. The peninsula projects southward from Mt. Baikdoo, so beautiful that it is called "Samchun-ri Keumsoo Kangsan" (the picturesque land of three-thousand ri).

Of all the scenic spots of Korea, Pyongyang is rated among the best. This is primarily because of its beautiful Moranbong Hill overlooking the gently flowing crystal-clear Taidong River.

Pyongyang was chosen as the capital of Kokuryo, a powerful kingdom which existed between 37 B. C. and 668 A. D. King Changsoo designated it as the seat of his court in 427 A. D. Since then more than 1,530 years have elapsed and during this period the people of Pyongyang have seen more than once the life of the country at stake. But every time the people fought and repulsed the invaders.

The people's heroic struggle against Hideyoshi's invasion (1592-98) is known to all. The inhabitants of Pyongyang played a decisive role in routing the invading Hideyoshi's army. The heroic struggle of the people of Pyongyang in 1866 when they sank an armed American vessel "General Sherman," the first U.S. ship to make inroads into our country, on the river Taidong near Mankyungdai, added another page in the history of Korea.

Mankyungdai, situated in the lower reaches of the Taidong some way down from Pyongyang, is known for its scenic beauty. Marshal Kim Il Sung was born and spent his boyhood in this place.

In the darkest days of Korea under the Japanese imperialist rule that lasted nearly half a century, Marshal Kim Il Sung, then a boy, left his native village Mankyungdai, with a firm determination to fight for the restoration of the lost country. Later, he organized partisan detachments with the finest sons and daughters of Korea in order to fight Japanese imperialism. His armed units won every battle against the Japanese imperialists, performing outstanding feats that the Korean people will remember forever.

When the torchlight of revolution, held high by the anti-Japanese partisan fighters in the deep forests of Mt. Baikdoo under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, lighted up, the whole country rose in revolt against Japanese imperialism. The workers of Pyongyang fought heroically. The workers of the rubber factory, the hosiery factory and the printing shop in Pyongyang put up fierce struggles and demonstrated the united strength of the Korean working class.

From the day of the return of Marshal Kim Il Sung to the homeland with the country's

liberation, Pyongyang became the centre of the Korean revolution, the headspring of the new, creative life of our people.

All the citizens of Pyongyang, the heart of democratic Korea, where blue-prints are drawn up for the state building, were filled with a swelling sense of pride and honour. Everyone was roused to enthusiastic labour efforts to rebuild the city of Pyongyang.

Under the direct guidance of the Party and the beloved leader Kim Il Sung, Pyongyang underwent a complete transformation. Many new projects were carried out. Premier Kim Il Sung took up personally the first shovel to build the embankment of the river Botong.

Pyongyang many times went through war flames. But Pyongyang fought and defeated foreign invaders. Never before had the city gone through so grim a trial as in the Korean war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists. The city was literally showered with bombs, one bomb per head of the population, and completely reduced to ashes. The U.S. imperialists sought to deprive the Koreans of their happy life and all. But in vain. They could never break the fighting spirit of a people who have become masters of their country for the first time in their history and tasted a happy life that was built on the solid democratic base.

The inhabitants of the city rose up and waged a heroic fight. Even today still fresh in everyone's heart is the titanic struggle of the people shedding their blood to defend their capital during the grim days of the war. All working people stood up in defence of their work places. They repaired overnight the Taidong bridge damaged by the enemy bombing in order to ensure smooth transportation of war supplies to the front.

The enemy invaded the city across the Taidong. All conceivable atrocities, murder, rape, plunder were committed. But the people organized underground Party organizations and youth guards, pouring bullets of revenge upon the enemy. Even under the enemy's occupation Pyongyang was in the heart of every Korean.

At last on July 27, 1953, the U.S. imperialists were compelled to sign the armistice agreement at the very place where they had started the war.

Together with the people throughout the country the citizens of Pyongyang rose up as one in the post-war rehabilitation and construction, overcoming all difficulties.

The Party laid down the basic line of economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry and simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture. Responding to the Party's call, Pyongyangites devoted all their efforts to rebuild the economy and their city. Premier Kim Il Sung always stood at the head of the people giving them personal guidance.

Youth and students, servicemen and government officials came to help the builders. The entire people of Pyongyang, men and women, young and old, were astir.

Ugly bomb craters, bullet marks, broken bricks and tiles — these were about all to be seen in Pyongyang eight years ago. But since then, Pyongyang has undergone tremendous changes in so short a time.

The area of the city is enlarged to 100,000 jungbo.

The post-war years witnessed much construction: modern houses with a total floor space of 3,749,000 square metres to accommodate over 115,600 families: educational establishments with a total floor space of some 417,000 square metres; trade network and servicing establishments covering some 169,000 square metres. And a good number of public health centres, nurseries and kindergartens were built.

Water mains and sewerage pipes totalling 356 kilometers were laid and some 1,609,000 square kilometres of roads were paved.

At the centre of the city there is Kim Il Sung Square with a space of 36,000 square metres. Two new buildings, the Korean Revolutionary Museum and the Fine Arts Museum lining the square, set off the scene.

Broad Stalin Avenue and People's Army Avenue extending from the Pyongyang Railway Station to the Moranbong Hill are lined with modern apartment houses and public buildings.

The Botong Plain is now occupied by five- or six-storied apartment houses and is crisscrossed by broad pavements. Tosungnang, a slum in the past, has been changed into a happy community of the apartment dwellers.

The blue waters of the Taidong River skirting the Moranbong Hill and Reungra Islet, the colorful flower beds, the riverside promenade, and the green lots and small parks add to the beauty of this city.

Grand buildings of fine modern architecture present a new ensemble in harmony with the old historical buildings, the Taidong-moon Gate and the Ryunkwang-jung Pavilion, etc.

The old buildings remind one of the national spirit and various legends left over by the former generations. The modern apartment buildings, theatres, cinema houses and parks of Pyongyang today symbolize the new happy life of the people of Pyongyang. It is they who rebuilt the city. Every piece of brick, every tree and every inch of land is permeated with their sweat.

This occurred just when the reconstruction work started.

A girl student on a certain construction site struck with her shovel a half-burnt piece of household goods. She dug them up one after another. Then suddenly her eyes were swimming in tears. She realized that the place was the very site of her old home. It was there her dear parents and brothers were killed by the enemy bombs. A flower vase with its neck broken! How many times she changed its water with her own hands! Then there was a half-burnt doll of her younger sister.

Her teachers and class-mates who had surrounded her were also moved to tears, feeling a burning hatred against the enemy. To take revenge on the enemy, all the students and builders on the scene organized shock brigades to accelerate the reconstruction work.

Such was the way the people rebuilt Pyongyang. The well-known "Pyongyang speed" was born of the unparalleled political and labour enthusiasm of the people who, guided by the Party, reconstructed the city and speeded up the realization of socialist upbuilding.

The builders of Pyongyang needed only one year to build the Okryu Bridge across the Taidong River, which is three times bigger in size than the Taidong Bridge which took the Japanese seven years. They also built in one year or more the Pyongyang Grand Theatre which is 23 times larger in scale than a department store built by the Japanese in seven years and nine months.

In 1960 the working people of Pyongyang, besides the Pyongyang Grand Theatre and the Okryu Bridge, built the Korean Revolutionary Museum, the Fine Arts Museum, the Moranbong Stadium, the Okryu Restaurant, the Pyongyang Zoo and the Namgang Reservoir.

There was a foreign journalist staying at the International Hotel for a week. Every morning he took a photograph of the six-storied building under construction just opposite his window. He started with the first floor and next morning he could take the photograph of the second floor, then third, fourth, fifth. And the day before his departure his camera recorded the finished sixth floor! Such is the "Chullima speed" and the "Pyongyang speed!"

Pyongyang citizens together with the entire Korean people are forging ahead at the speed of Chullima. Their creative labour struggle is not limited to the city construction. A convincing proof of this is the construction of over 100 new factories and mills in Pyongyang during the past 4 years.

In the first three years of the First Five-Year Plan (1957-61), which was completed in 1960, the working people of Pyongyang increased the annual industrial output by 52 per cent on an average. Now the total industrial output value of the city accounts for 23.3 per cent of the country's total industrial output value. Thus Pyongyang has become one of the powerful industrial centres.

Agriculture, too, made rapid progress. Vegetable supplying centres have been established in the suburban districts and the output of meat, milk and eggs has increased considerably.

Pyongyang, a city of consumers in the pre-liberation days, has now been turned into a city of producers with a powerful economic founda-

tion.

Before liberation, Pyongyang had only several hospitals, but it counts now 23 big hospitals and 247 health protection centres equipped with modern facilities. (All citizens are entitled to free medical treatment including hospitalization at government expenses). Pyongyang had only two colleges and a few schools before liberation, but now it boasts of 350 schools of various levels including 28 institutes of higher learning such as Kim Il Sung University and Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute. Now one-third of the entire population of Pyongyang is students. Pyongyang is the centre of the flourishing national art. Besides the Grand Theatre with 2,301 seats, there are other theatres and cinemas with a total seating capacity of some 30,000.

Pyongyang is the centre of political, economic and cultural life of the Korean people. No wonder, the people of Pyongyang feel that they are close to the Party's ideas and intent, and they love the city more than ever.

Now the nation-wide "Chullima movement," the general line of the Workers' Party of Korea in socialist construction, is being unfolded on all fronts of production and construction and in all fields of education, culture and art.

This popular socialist emulation, which aims at transforming nature, society and human consciousness and at training people as communists who work under the slogan, "One for all, all for one," is being vigorously pushed ahead in Pyongyang.

By the end of June 1961 5,924 work-teams embracing 125,322 working people in Pyongyang were registered in the Chullima movement, of which 406 teams with 10,556 working people won the title of the Chullima work-team. Many labour innovators have emerged. To name a few, there are Kil Hwak Sil, Hero of Labour, who twice went down to the backward work-teams of her own accord to take the laggards in tow through her practical example and placed them in the ranks of the communist collective; Li Shin Ja who distinguished herself as a woman communist propagandist; Kim Soo Bok, woman teacher and Hero of Labour, who brought about unparalleled innovations in the educational world by making her entire class honour pupils; and Hero of Labour Jung Sung Hi, head of the ophthalmic department, Pyongyang Medical Institute Hospital, who is called a Shim Chung of today (Shim Chung is a legendary girl who opened her father's eyes by her self-sacrificing devotion and filial piety).

Thus Pyongyang is pulsating with the spirit of Chullima. Pyongyang presents an epitome of the achievements made in the country's socialist construction.

The Chullima statue soars against the blue sky on Mansoodai Hill in the heart of Pyongyang, symbolizing rapid advance of the Korean people towards socialism-communism.

It represents the unbending spirit of the Korean people — "uninterrupted innovation and continued advance," and the great leap of Pyongyang.

The Chullima inspires the people to fresh victory. The country is riding on Chullima. In the van of the great advance stands Pyongyang, its citizens renewing their determination to be the model of the country in all spheres of life and work.

A number of multi-storeyed buildings are rising up. Soon the Children's Palace and a grand children's department store will make their appearances. The Workers' Palace, a twelve-storeyed building, to be built on the hill on the edge of the Kim Il Sung Square will add grandeur to the city of Pyongyang.

In the near future Kim Il Sung University will have a new campus with a twenty-two-storyed building, totalling 300,000 square metres of floor space. Then a ten-storeyed Fatherland Liberation War Memorial, a stadium with a seating capacity of 120,000 will be erected. More dwelling houses are to be built to ensure over nine square metres per head of the citizens. A thermo-power station with a capacity of 400,000 kw will come into being, and a central heating system and gas supply will be installed.

In the Seven-Year Plan period, the inhabitants of the city will see new roads and highways with the total length of 225 km, 15 to 20 bridges and several hundreds of trolley buses.

Factories and mills in the city will be re-equipped on a new technical basis. And more modern houses will be built in the suburbs of the city.

Encouraged by the words of Premier Kim Il Sung to the effect that Pyongyang, the capital of the Korean revolution and socialism, should be a school educating the people and set the example to the country, the entire working people of Pyongyang have risen up to make new leaps.

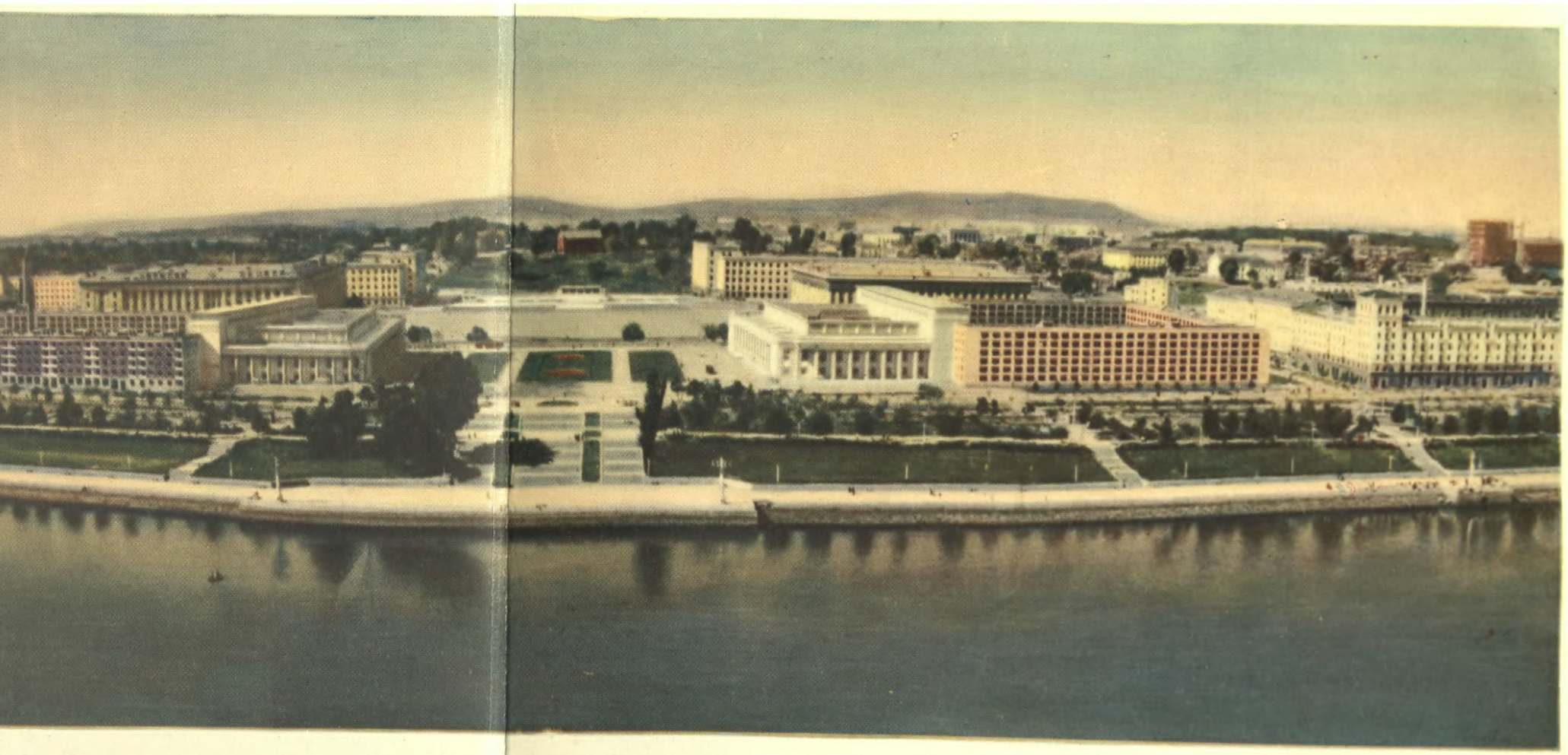
They have a definite aim that Pyongyang should take the lead in production and construction and set a good pattern to the country in the cultural revolution. Pyongyang citizens have a firm belief that more majestic, well-planned building of Pyongyang as a socialist capital is directly connected with the realization of the country's peaceful unification.

The people know that Pyongyang is the centre in the country's socialist construction giving vigour and conviction of victory to the South Korean people in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its cat's paws.

Pyongyang is the centre of the struggle for march.

Premier Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance
in a reconstruction site of Pyongyang

On the Square stand government
Arts Museum. The Workers' Apart-
s and public service facilities line
he back of the Square a majestic
rooms, recreation rooms and



The juncture of People's Army Street and Stalin Street

The people of Pyongyang rose up in rebuilding the city, upholding the Party slogan: "All for the Post-war Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy!"

Government workers helping the construction of the Moranbong Stadium

Road paving right after the truce. Some 1,609,000 square metres of road were asphalted in seven years after the war

Brick-layer Choi Sung Soo, Labour Hero, popularized a five-brick-layers' work method in the earlier period of the post-war reconstruction and increased work efficiency to more than 200 per cent on an average

People's Army Street. The street is lined up with Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute, Pyongyang Printing Combinat, Pyongyang Grand Theatre, Palace of Culture and other public buildings, and multi-storeyed apartment houses

Stalin Street, one of the main streets in the city. The street lined with government buildings and apartment houses runs by Kim Il Sung Square

The scene in the war time

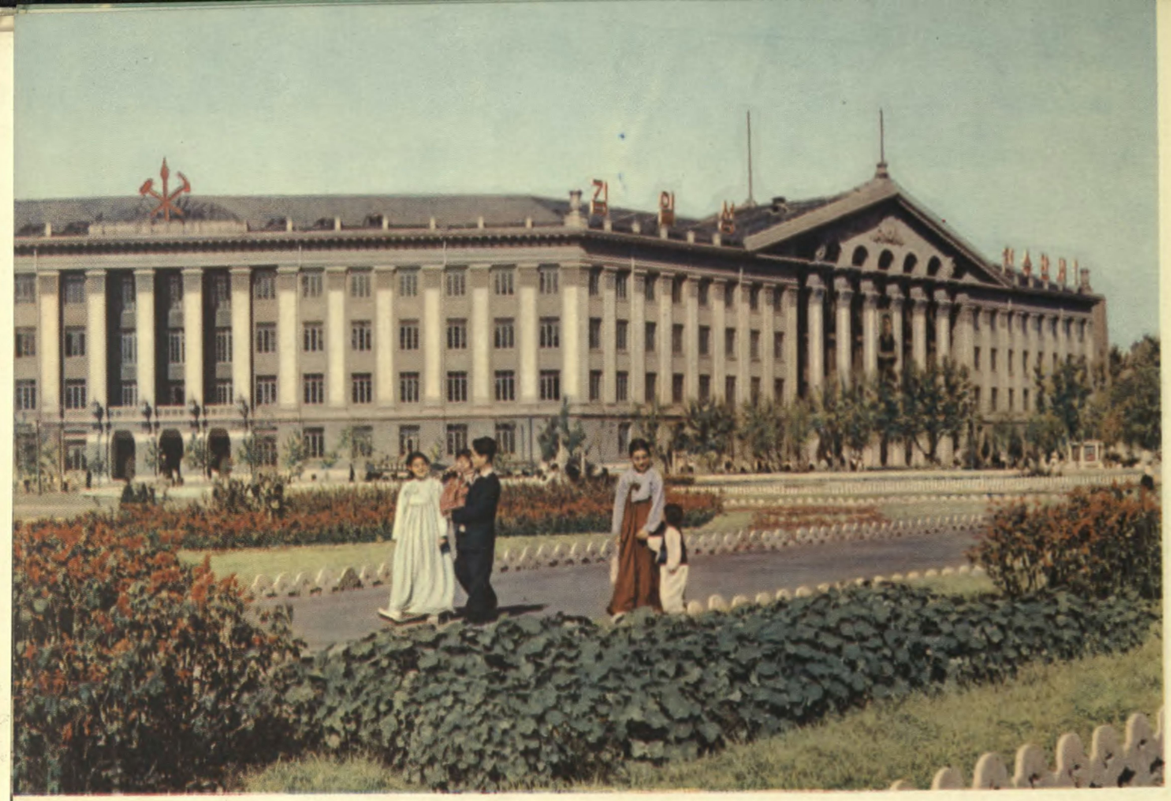
Newly built boulevard in the heart of Pyongyang

The cross-road near the Taidong Bridge

The city is adorned with flower beds. Here we see the Sachang-dong Rotary

Bird's-eye view of the central part of the city

The scene of war destruction



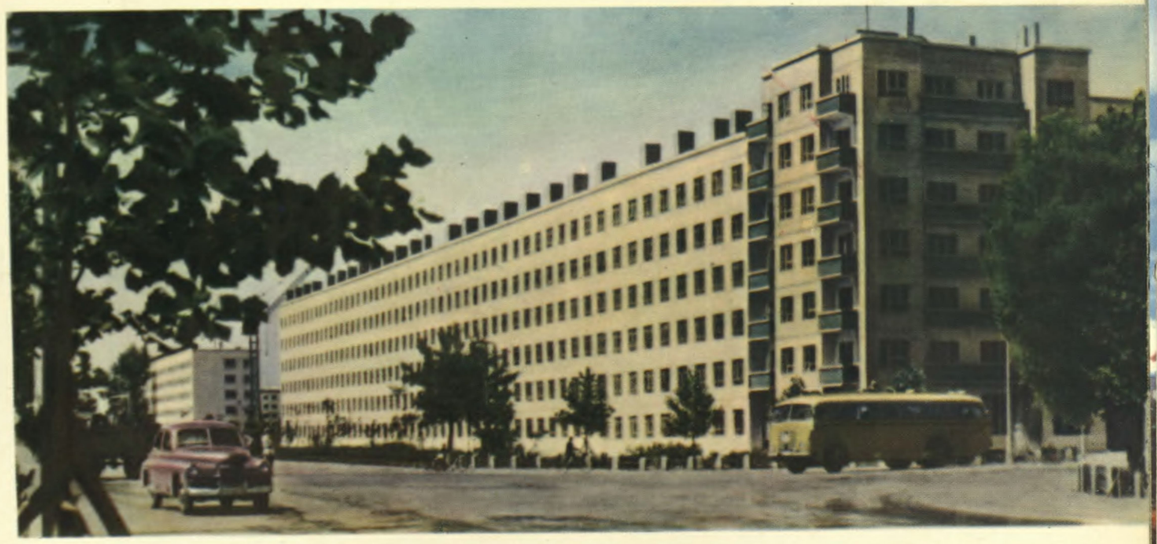
A part of the Mao Tse-tung Square

West Pyongyang Street. Ten-storeyed apartment houses and other buildings sprang up

The Botong Plain has been turned into a residential district with modern apartment buildings

Bonghwa Street stretches through the Botong residential district

A modern residential section sprang up in East Pyongyang where old mud huts stood in the past



Youth Street. This street was constructed by youths and students

New apartment buildings under construction in East Pyongyang

Sprinklers get the city ready for a busy day

In the early morning hours

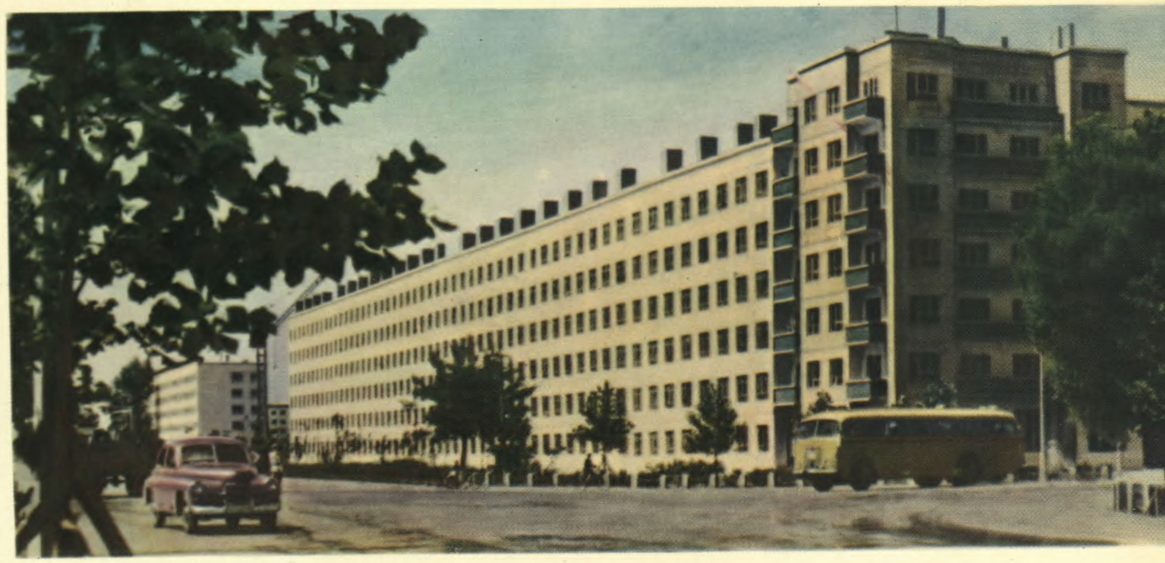
The Liberation Monument on the Moranbong Hill, dedicated to the great Soviet Army that liberated the Korean people from the yoke of Japanese imperialism on August 15, 1945

Building of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

A view of Government Building No. 1

Newly erected Government Building No. 3

A modern residential section sprang up in East Pyongyang where old mud huts stood in the past



Youth Street. This street was constructed by youths and students

New apartment buildings under construction in East Pyongyang

Oil painting "At Last the Unit Has Come" by Oh Taik Kyung

Oil painting "Torchlight of Bochunbo" by Jung Kwan Chul

On June 4, 1937, when the dark clouds hang over the Korean nation, a unit of the Korean Popele's Revolutionary Army under the command of Marshal Kim Il Sung dashed into Bochunbo, the northern border town of Korea, and inflicted great losses upon the Japanese imperialists militarily and politically. The victory of the Bochunbo battle instilled the conviction of ultimate victory into the minds of the Korean people who were groaning under the tyrannical rule of Japanese imperialism and inspired them to the struggle for the country's restoration.

The newly built Pyongyang Railway Station. The station, a seven-storeyed building, is 47 metres high. It has a central hall with marble colonnade, waiting rooms, a reception hall for distinguished guests, a library, a hotel, a restaurant, a clinic, a club-hall, a movie room, etc.

The Pyongyang Department Store

Fabrics department of the Pyongyang Department Store

The Pyongyang Department Store is several times larger than the Hwæshin department store which took seven years and nine months to build under Japanese rule. It took only 57 days to build the store.

Pyongyang demonstrators in celebration of the anniversary of the August 15 Liberation

People march carrying the float representing the revolutionary traditions of the ever-victorious partisan fighters against Japanese imperialism (at the Pyongyang mass demonstration in honour of the anniversary ot the August 15 liberation)

Columns of Chullima riders at Pyongyang demonstration in honour of the anniversary of the August 15 liberation. Determined to make continuous advance and constant innovations they are in high spirits

A view of the Mankyungdai School and the statue of Marshal Kim Il Sung. Mankyungdai is the birth place of Marshal Kim Il Sung

The Korean Revolutionary Museum

The Workers' Apartment Building. It is one of the early construction right after the truce

One of apartment buildings in East Pyongyang

A worker's home in an apartment house

The Fatherland Liberation War Memorial. It has eight pavilions. There are 13 halls, including the "Hall of Heroes." The War Memorial is dedicated to the victory won by the Korean People's Army in the war

The Monument to the Fallen Korean People's Armymen

In 1959 the Pyongyang residents erected a monument on the Haibang-san Park in commemoration of the armymen who fell in the Fatherland Liberation War against the American aggressors. The Korean People's Army, organized with the best sons and daughters of the country, has taken over the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese partisans, and displayed imperishable exploits during the war

Sunny courtyard of a Korean-style dwelling house

Many houses of traditional Korean style have been erected in the city

A Korean style dwelling house

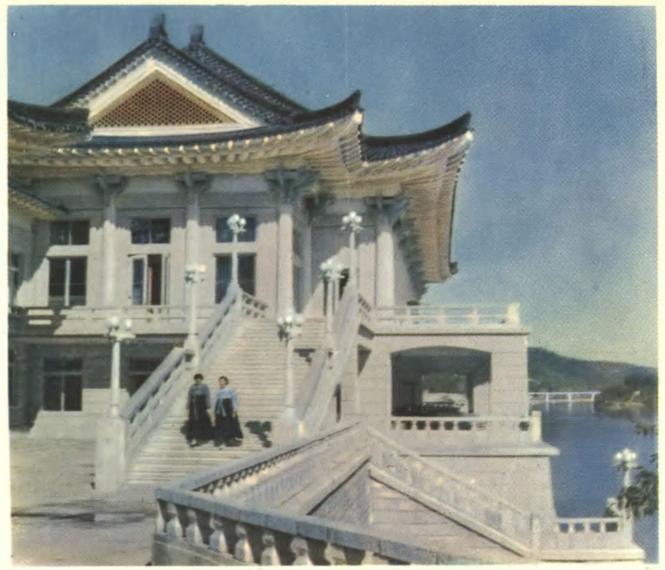
A Korean-style restaurant

A Korean-style two-storey house

The Okryoo Bridge. Opened to traffic on August 13, 1960, the bridge was built by the Pyongyang constructors, youth and students only in one year, three times as wide as the Taidong Bridge which took the Japanese 7 years to build

The Taidong Bridge

Okryoo Restaurant, a building of traditional Korean style, stands on the bank of the Taidong River. It has a total floor space of 5,700 square metres and can accommodate more than 2,000. It is one of the best edifices constructed in the post-war years



An interior view of the Okryoo Restaurant

The main hall of the restaurant

Chungnyun (youth) Park. The students of the Pyongyang Civil Engineering Institute undertook the construction of this park in 1958. They finished it in a few months. The park with an open-air theatre with a seating capacity of 20.000, fountains, man-made cascade, pavilions, and a children's park with various facilities attracts crowds of visitors every day

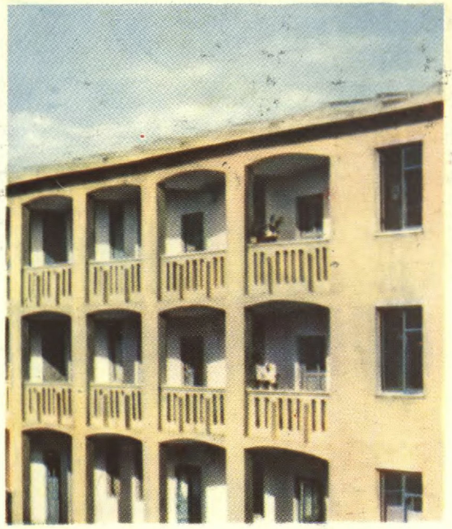
Man-made cascade in Chungnyun (youth) Park

A fountain in front of the open-air theatre

On the Botong riverside

The recreation ground along the Botong River. There are three swimming pools, more than 10 boating places and 8 artificial islets. The Botong River is a favourite of the anglers and in winter time it provides an excellent skating rink

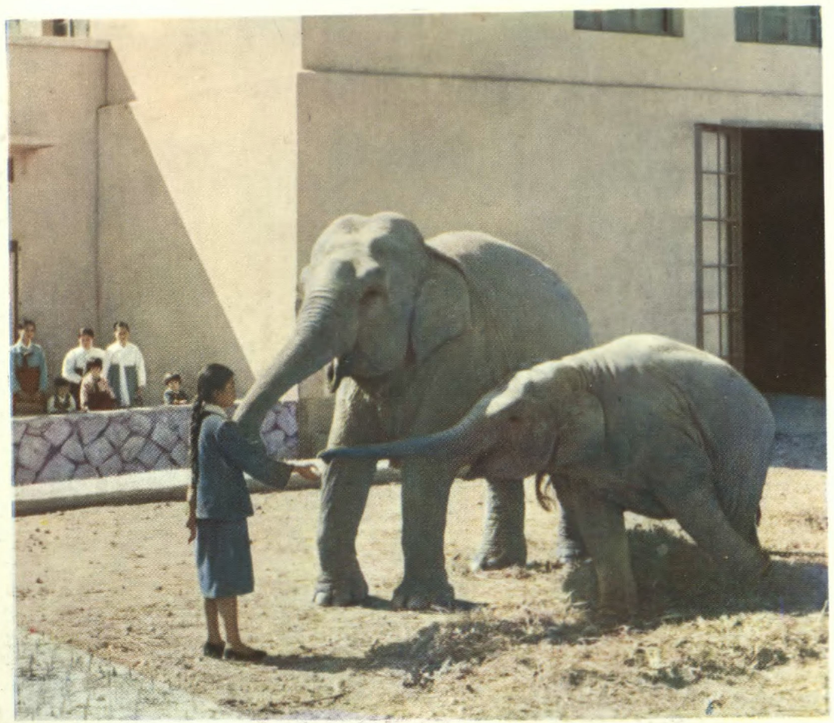
A boating place in the Botonggang recreation center



Our designers have made remarkable innovation in designing more handsome, durable, cosy buildings, socialist in content and national in form. Recently they have designed new types of dwelling houses to be built without using iron, steel and lumber. Pictures show various types of dwelling houses.

The Pyongyang Zoo with an area of 100 jungbo (one jungbo approximates one hectare) opened to the public in April 1960. The zoo is located in the Taisungsan Park where there is the ruin of walls built in the period of the Kokuryo Dynasty.

A view of the zoo in Pyongyang



Elephants whose birth place is Viet-nam

A leopard

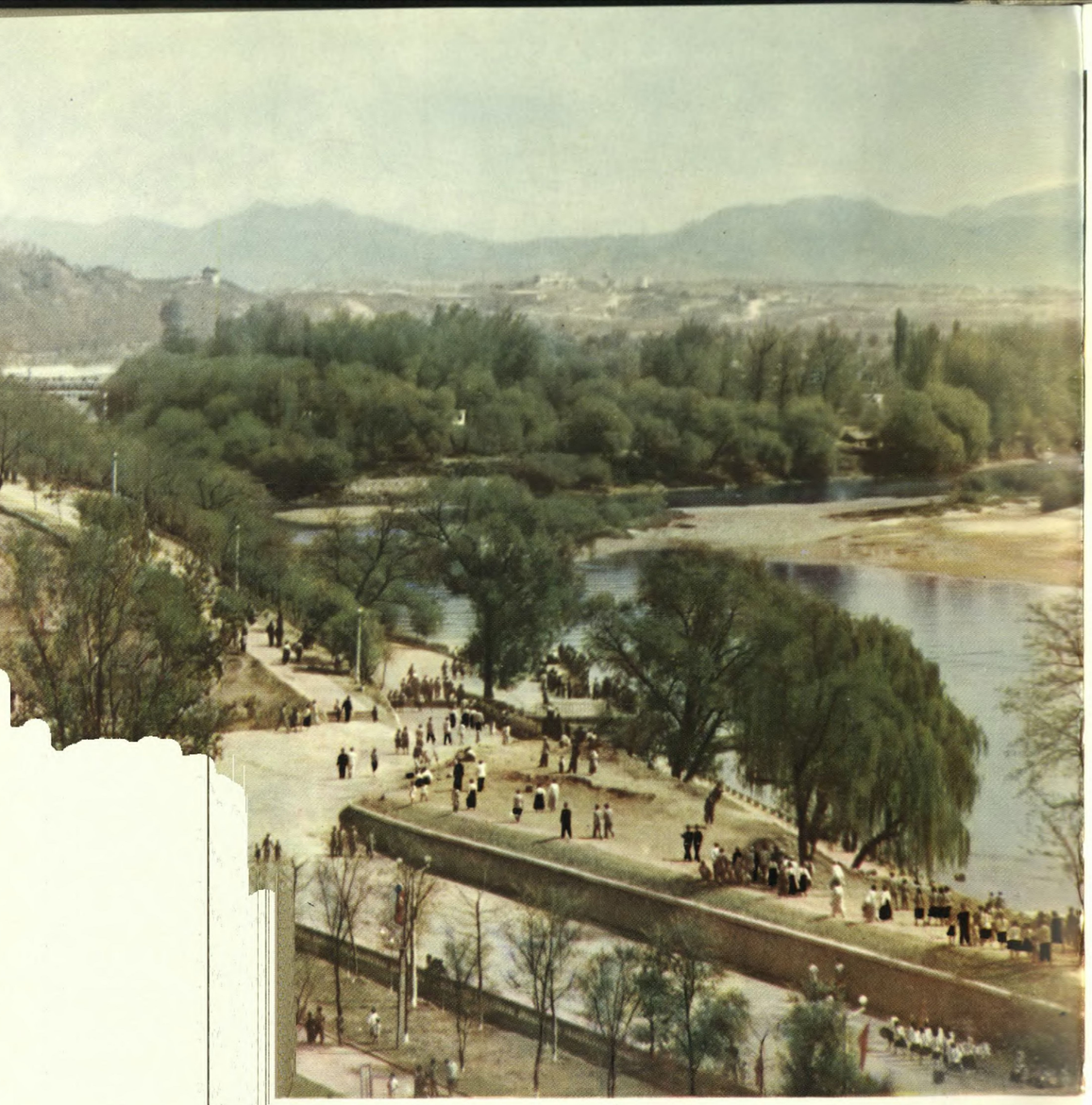
A peacock

Monkeys, the chief attraction of the zoo

Pyongyangites have a pleasure in boating on the Taidong River skirting the foot of the Moranbong Hill.

People out for a stroll along the promenade

A view of the promenade along the Taidong River. The promenade built with granite stretches some 6 kilometres. There is a constant stream of people strolling on the promenade gleaming with tender greens and varied colour of flowers



The bank of the Taidong River is always alive with strollers

A view of the Taidong-moon Gate. It underwent destruction of invaders on several occasions. It was built anew in 1635. The gate, being one of the six great gates of the Pyongyang Walls, is an example of the excellent Korean architecture

Every season of the year has its own charm. Photo shows a winter scene of Eulmildai Pavilion amidst the snow-covered trees. Eulmildai was originally a fort of the Pyongyang Walls and rebuilt in 1714. The present Pavilion, with its excellent architectural style, adds beauty to the Moranbong Hill

Choiseungdai Pavilion built in 1716 is located on the highest peak of the Moranbong Hill

The mossgrown Chungryoo Cliff overlooking the Taidong River

The picturesque Reungna-do Islet floating on the Taidong River

Ryunkwangjung Pavilion. This ancient Pavilion standing on the bank of the Taidong River, one of eight scenic spots in the western part of Korea, was built in the early part of the 16th century. It is a characteristic pavilion of traditional Korean architecture. In olden times it provided a pleasure ground for feudal bureaucrats and in wartime it was used as a commanding post. It is a favorite recreation centre of the working people

Lotus pond

Haibang Park in East Pyongyang

The artificial lake

A night view of Pyongyang on the day of the anniversary of the August 15 Liberation

A night scene of the Pyongyang Railway Station plaza

People celebrate the Liberation Day till late at night

Happy children (at the kindergarten attached to the Pyongyang Rubber Factory). The kindergartens in the city grew 30.7-fold in 1960 over the 1956 figure

Premier Kim Il Sung amidst the buds of the country in the Children's Park

"The liberated Korean children! You are the buds ot new Korea, treasures of new Korea, masters of new Korea. I want to see you grow healthy and study hard to become heroes, builders of new Korea." (Kim Il Sung)

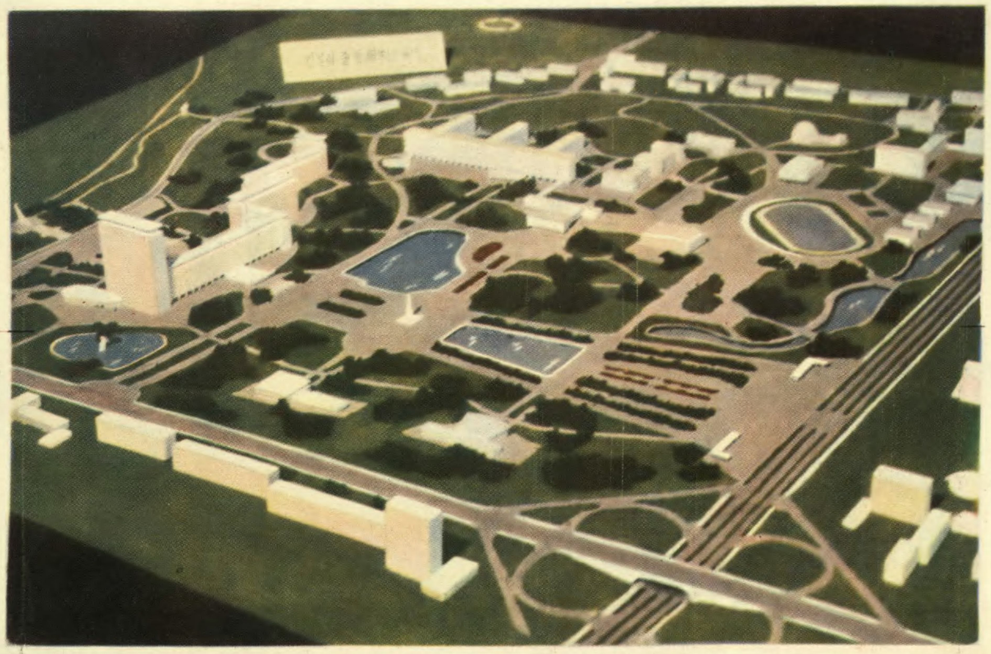
Teacher of the Changjun Middle School Kim Soo Bok, Hero of Labour. She has worked to make all her pupils excellent mark winners

Members of the machinery circle at the Changjun Middle School. Under the policy of close link between education and productive labour future scientists and engineers are trained

A new school year begins

Kim Il Sung
University

A model of Kim Il Sung University to be constructed in the Seven-Year Plan period. With the main 22-storyed building, it will have a total floor space of 300,000 square metres



A part of Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute. Every year it sends out large numbers of graduates to all fields of the national economy

Students of the Machine-building Faculty of Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute at the workshop attached to the institute

A lecture at the Pyongyang Medical Institute

Students of the Medical Faculty at a laboratory in the Pyongyang Medical Institute

Students of the Pyongyang Communist Institute. All the students of the institute attend lectures after work. Communist Institutes number 11 in the country

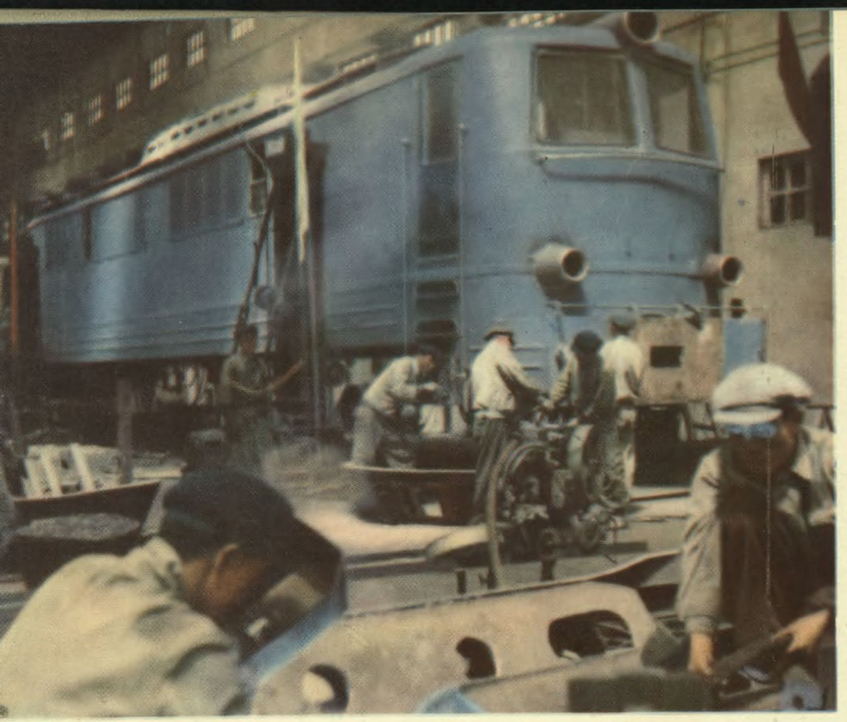
A national dance lesson at the State Dance School

A view of the Pyongyang Textile Mill. In the war time more than 90 per cent of the mill was destroyed. But, today the mill has been rebuilt into a modern factory with 100,000 spindles, 3,000 looms and automated dyeing facilities

Spinning shop of the textile mill

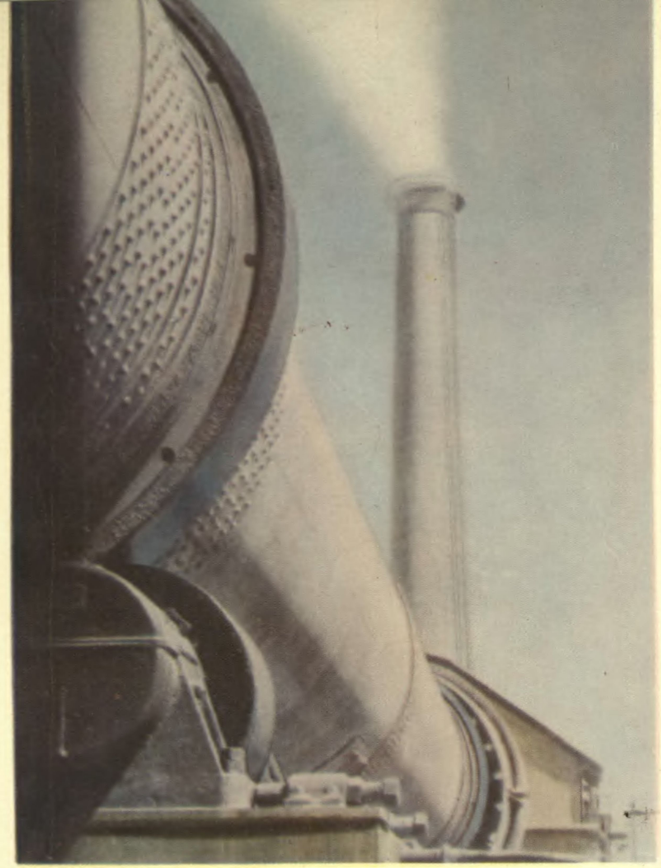
Printing shop of the textile mill

Weaving shop of the Pyongyang Silk Mill



Workers of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory assembling a locomotive

The Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory



Kiln of the Seunghori Cement Factory

Bearing shop of the Pyongyang Precision Machine Works

Assembling of a mercury rectifier at the Pyongyang Electric Appliances Factory

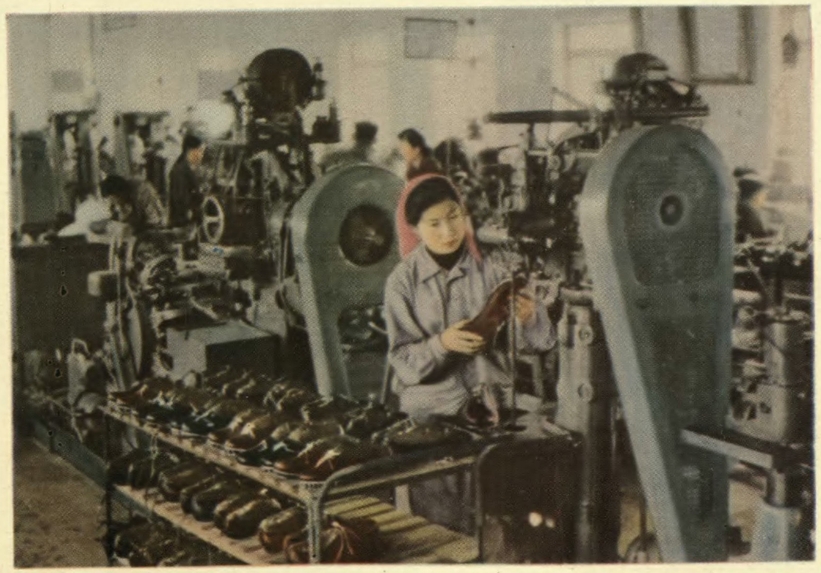
The gauge shop of the factory produces volt-metres and ampare-metres

Excavating clay at the Daisung Brick Yard

Workers at the rest home attached to the Daisung Brick Yard

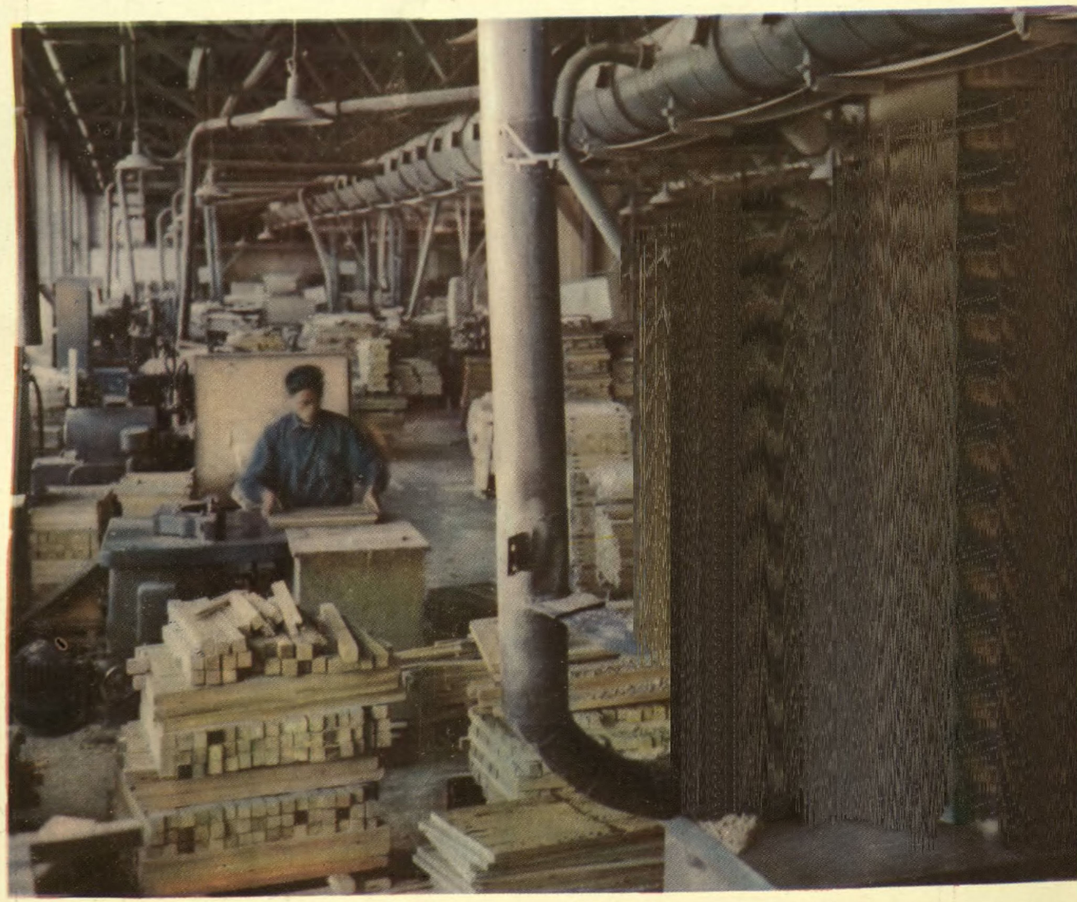
Large quantities of high-quality, attractive vinyl chloride goods are produced at the daily necessaries shop of the Pyongyang Rubber Factory

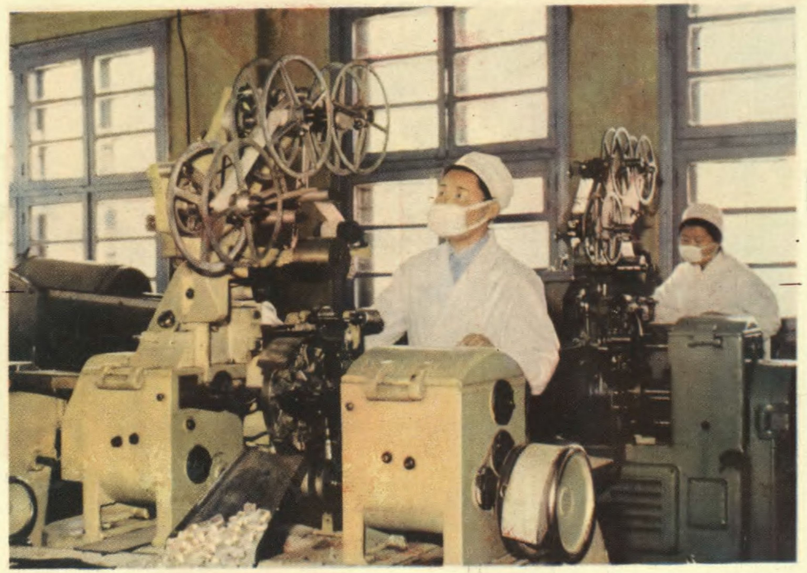
The shoe-making shop of the Pyongyang Leather Factory



Products of the Pyongyang Furniture Factory

The Pyongyang Furniture Factory produces handsome, durable and handy furniture to meet the growing needs of the population





The Pyongyang Corn-Starch Factory turns out 118 kinds of foodstuffs from maize. Many of them are exported.

The factory's confectionary shop

The Pyongyang Corn-Starch Factory

The up-to-dately equipped Ryongsung Meat Packing Factory. It produces canned meat, sausage and canned fruits in large quantities

The sausage shop of the factory

The Taidong River viewed from the Moranbong Hill

Sowing in the Pyongyang Farm. Under the slogan: "More animal products and vegetables to Pyongyang citizens!" the workers of the farm succeeded in producing one ton of meat per jungbo of fodder field in 1960. For their good work they were awarded the title of Guard Second Class

A dairy car arrives at a restaurant from the Pyongyang Farm

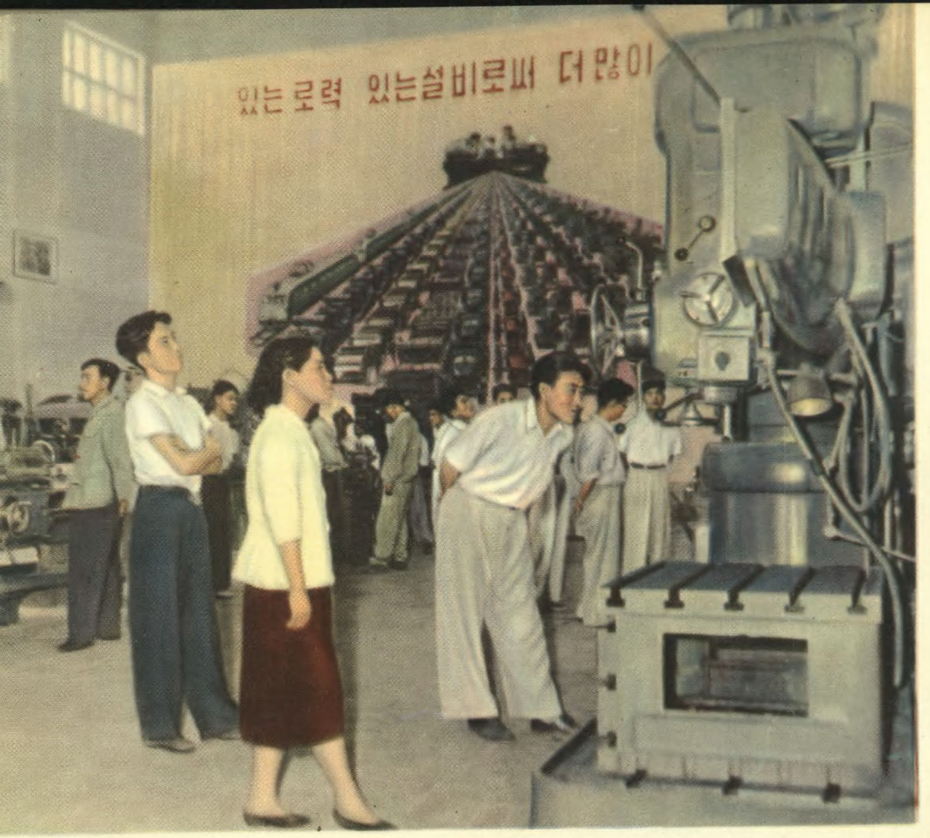
With the promotion of mechanization of agriculture many Korean cows have been turned into milch cows (at the Pyongyang Farm)

The Supo Stock-farm produces 17.500 eggs per day. The workers are making every effort to supply the residents of Pyongyang with more meat and eggs

At the poultry yard

The agricultural co-ops in the outskirts of Pyongyang have hothouses to supply vegetables to the city through all seasons

Bumper harvest of vegetables at the Misan Agricultural Co-op. In 1960, agricultural co-ops and agro-stock farms in the vicinity of Pyongyang supplied 117,000 tons of vegetables over the 1959 figure



At the heavy industrial hall

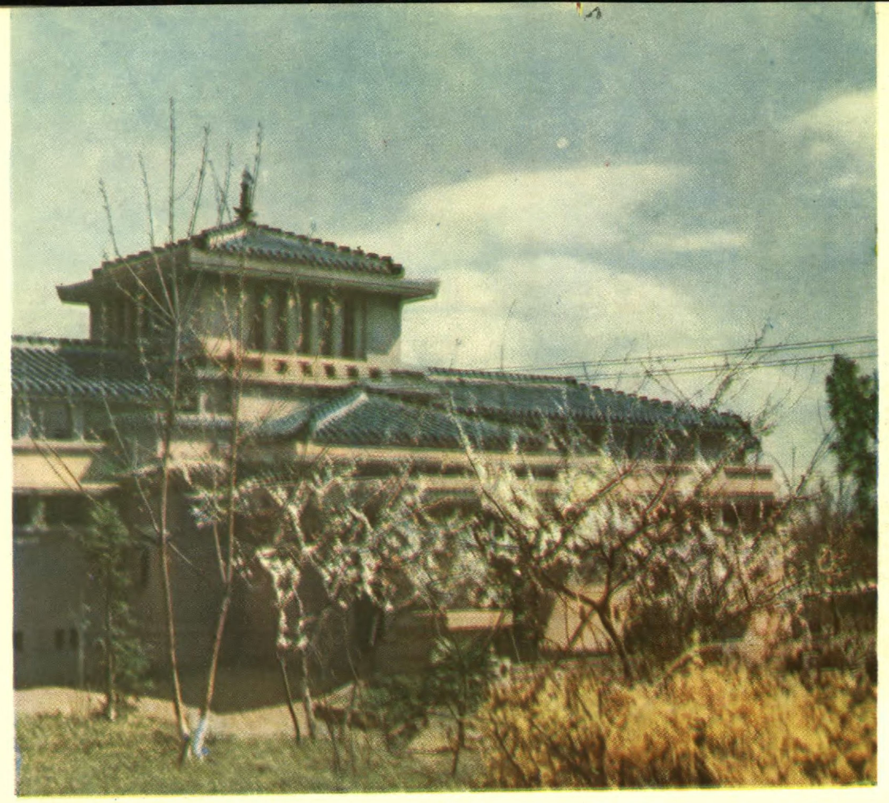
At the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition visitors can view the results attained in the country's socialist upbuilding

The Exhibition Pavilions

With the growth of industrial production the volume of foreign trade is on the increase The country's export has grown by 32 per cent in 1960 compared with 1959.

Handicraft works on display at the exports exhibition

Fabrics on display at the exports exhibition



A view of the State Central Historical Museum

The State Central Historical Museum is divided into halls of primitive age, three kingdoms (from middle part of the 1st century B.C. to 668). Koryu Dynasty (918-1392) and Li Dynasty (1392-1910).

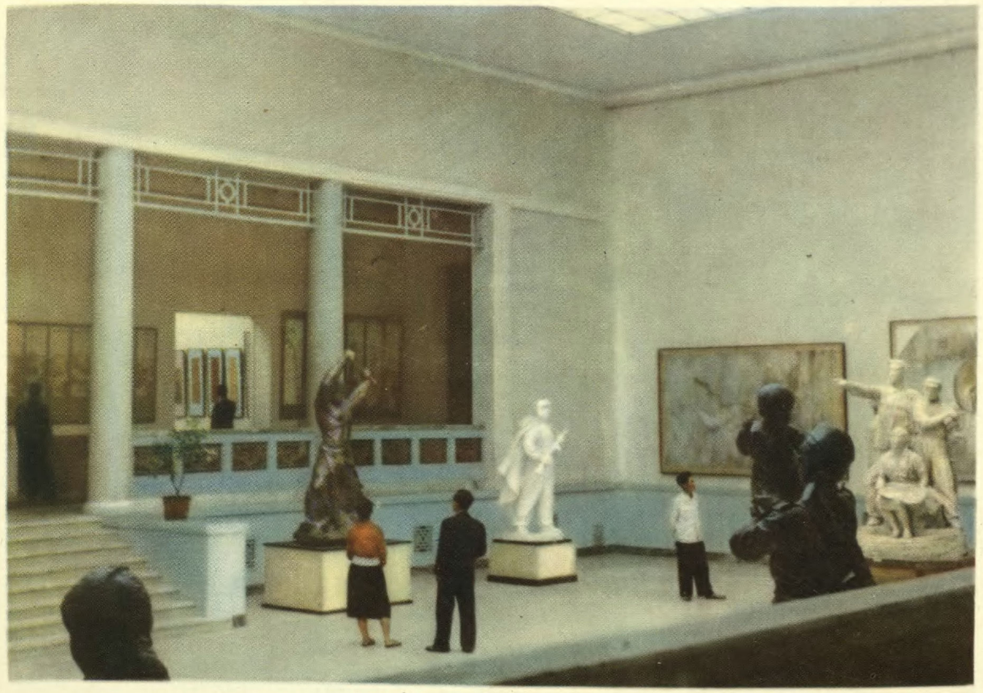
An inside view of the museum

Korean painting "Pyongyang citizens sending the U.S. pirate ship General Sherman to the bottom of the Taidong River" by Li Pal Chan

A celadon vase of the Koryu period

A view of the State Central Fine Arts Museum. Exhibited are precious Korean paintings as well as oil paintings, sculptures and handicrafts, made by our ancestors. Many a excellent piece of modern works is also to be seen

At a corner of the gallery



Visitors admiring the Korean painting "Comrade Kim Il Sung during His Personal Guidance Given to the Kangsun Steel Works for the Implementation of the Decisions of the December 1956 Plenum of the Party Central Committee" by Kim Yong Joon

The Korean Red Cross Hospital

Free medical treatment, deep interest in public health, maternal love for the sick modern medical instruments and facilities — all these are the striking proof of superiority of our public health system

A view of the main building of the South Pyongan Provincial Hospital

Physiotherapy at the provincial hospital

At a flower shop. Fresh flowers add colour to the town life

The life of the working people becomes abundant.

Along the promenade near the Taidong-moon Gate

At the Maram Recreation Ground in the vicinity of Pyongyang

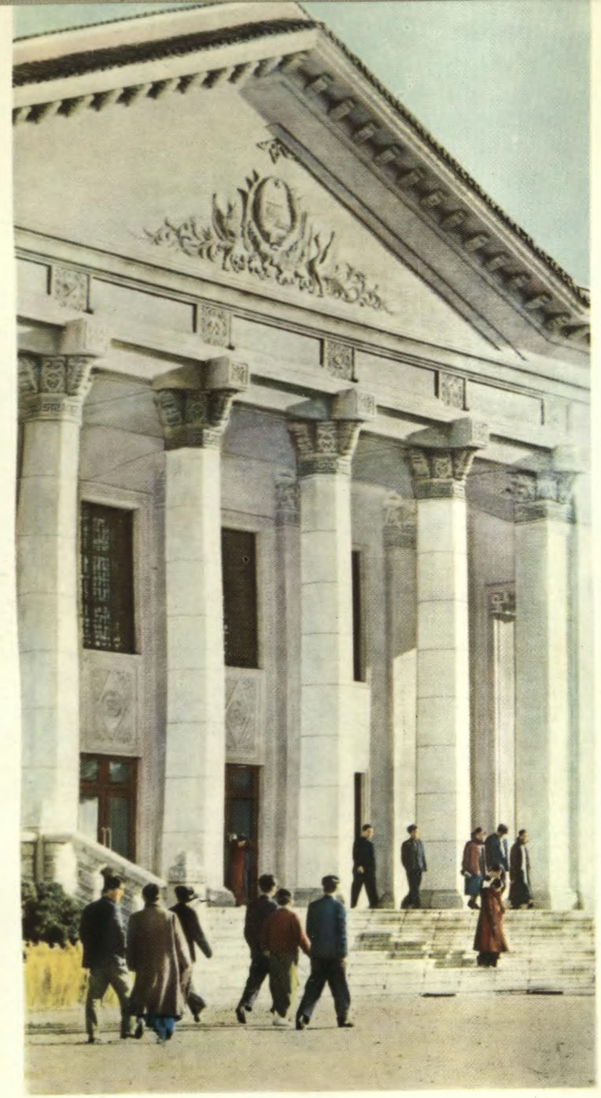
At Children's Park in Pyongyang

An excursion boat on the Taidong River

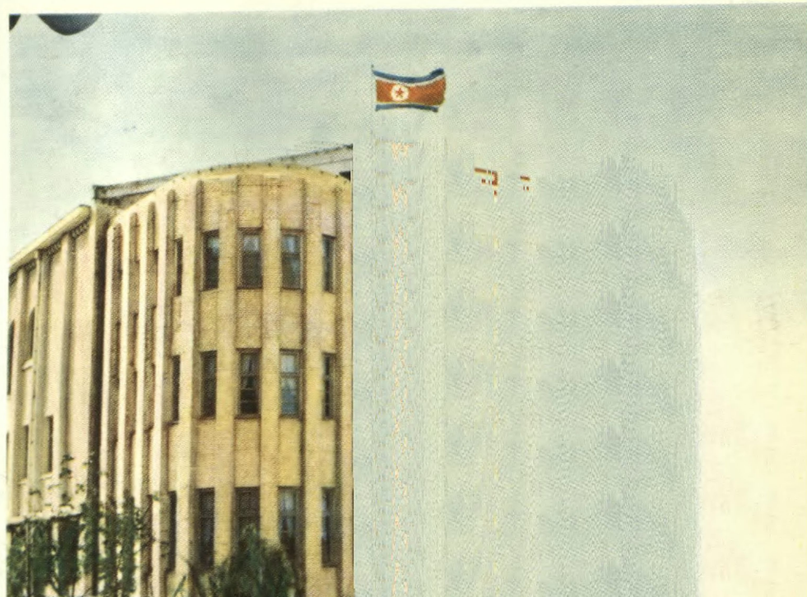
The Pyongyang Printing Combinat. This combinat with a compound of 100,000 square metres is equipped with the latest machines

Checking books at the Rodong Shinmoon Printing House

The Pyongyang Grand Theatre. This theatre is built national in form and socialist in content, combined with modern architecture. Its total floor space is 29,399 square metres, its seating capacity being 2,301. The theatre has a main stage of 772 square metres with three subsidiary stages, 260 dressing rooms. A little more than a year was needed to build the theatre



The main entrance to the Moranbong Theatre. This theatre is one of the buildings constructed right after the truce. Near this theatre is a underground theatre with 800 seats which was built during the wartime



The State Actors' Theatre

Moranbong Stadium at the foot of the Moranbong Hill. Its seating capacity is 71,331 and it is fully equipped with all modern facilities

The friendship football match between February 8 (Korean team) and Cliria Sovetov (U.S.S.R. team)

Mass game "Long Live Our Fatherland!"

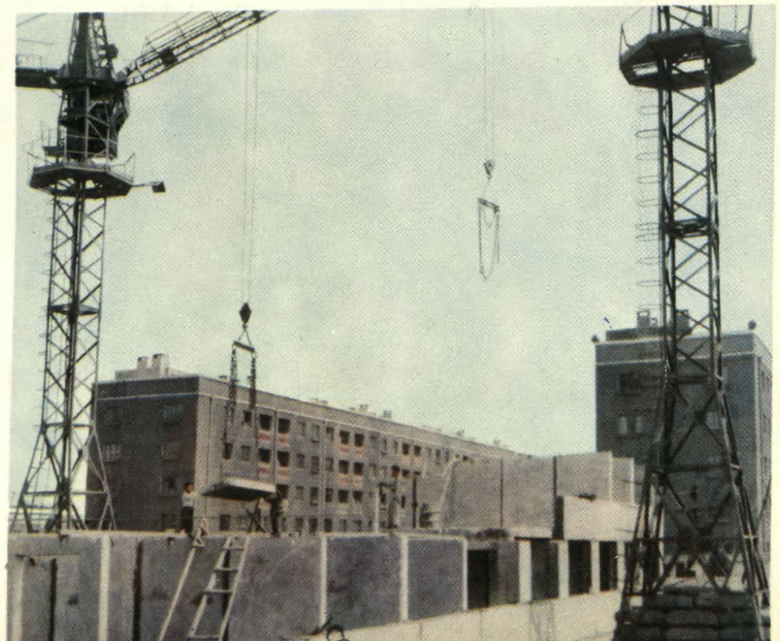
Shin Keum Dan, Master of Sports, the world-famous Korean woman athlete. On May 1, 1961, she established a new world record in the women's 800 metres race clocking 2 min. 1.2 sec. And she won first place in the women's 400 m. and 800 m. races at the 1961 Znamensky Brothers Memorial Meet held in Moscow

A construction site in the Botong Plain

The Pyongyang Concrete Block Factory. The factory turns out blocks in large quantities to step up the construction of the city

River-dyke project at Kamhyun-dong

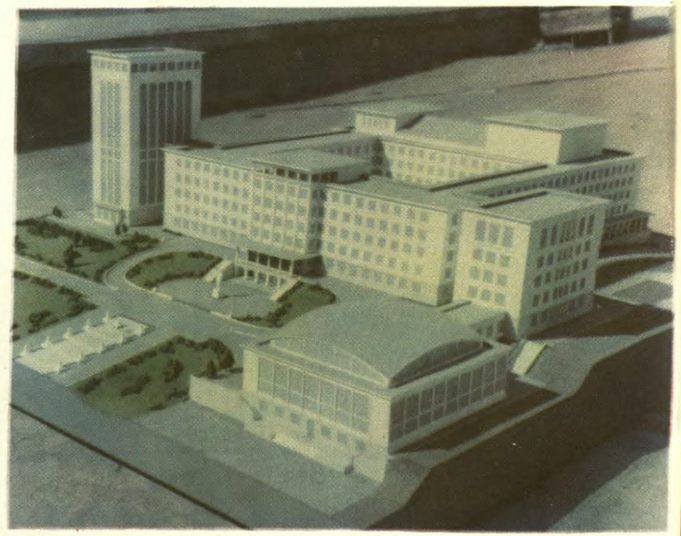
More new apartment houses are going up at Sangshin-dong



Soon the Children's Palace will be completed

The Children's Department Store is nearing completion

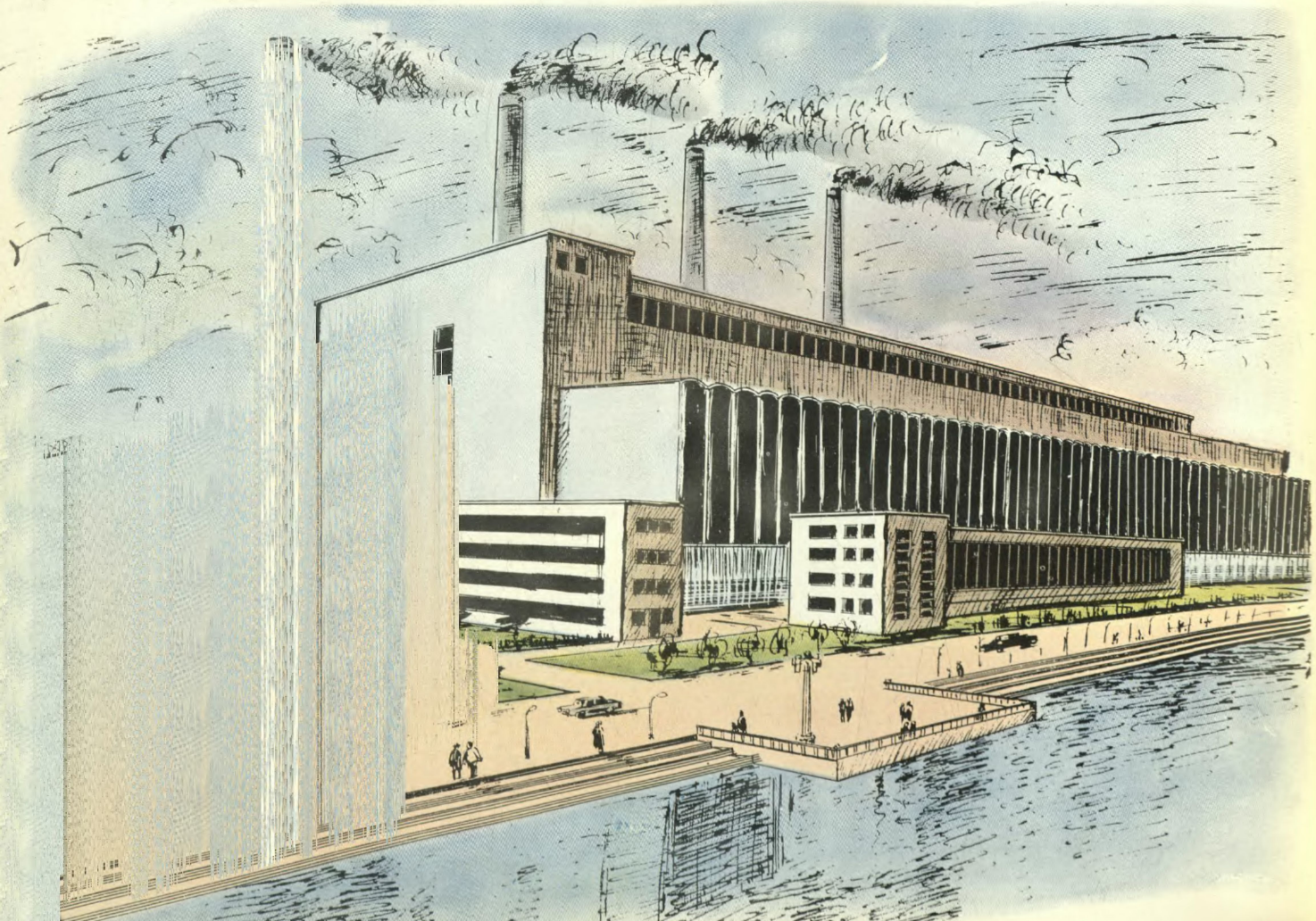
A model of the Children's Palace



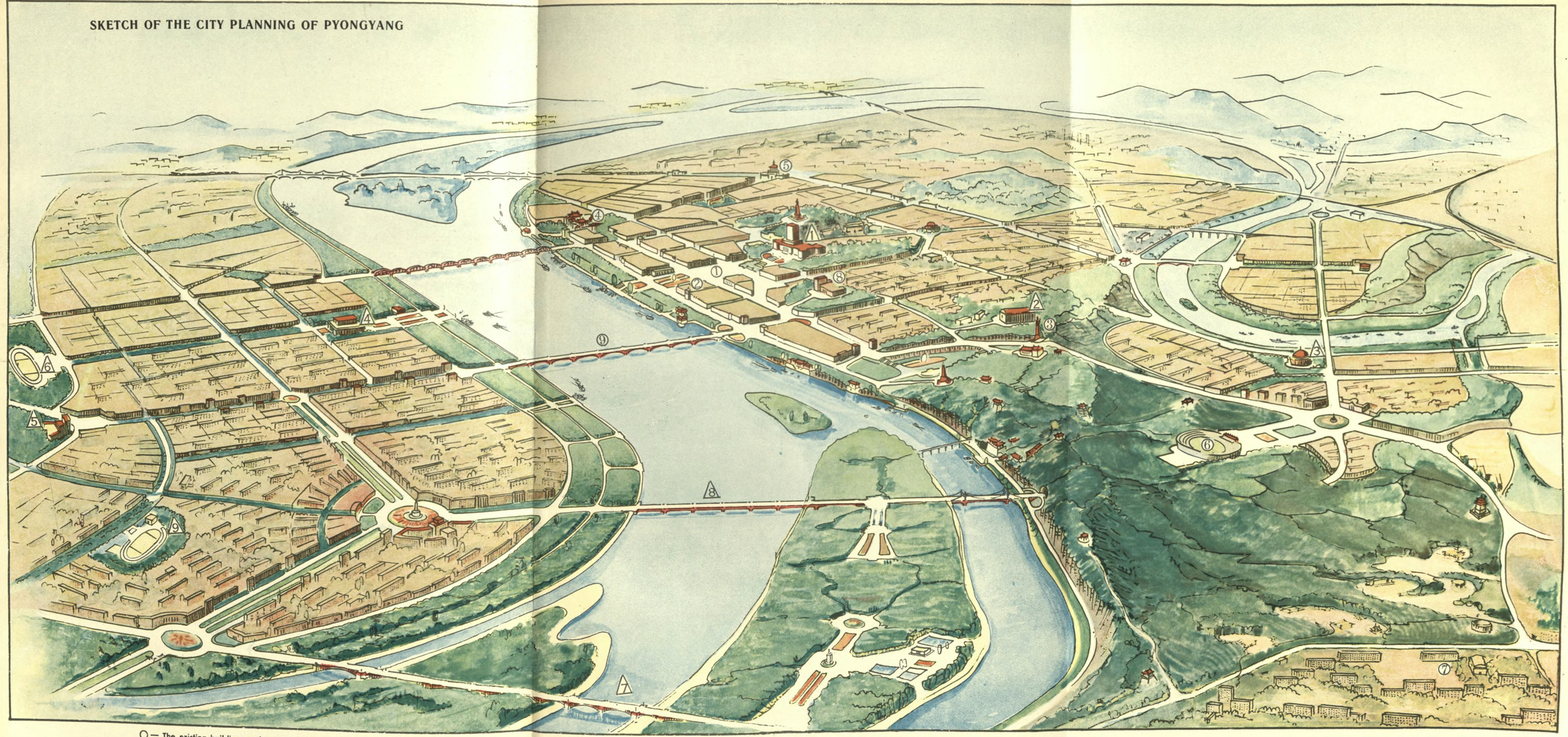
A break at a construction site

Sketch of the State Acrobatic Theatre to be built

Sketch of the thermal power station with a capacity of 400,000 kw to be built in Pyongyang



SKETCH OF THE CITY PLANNING OF PYONGYANG



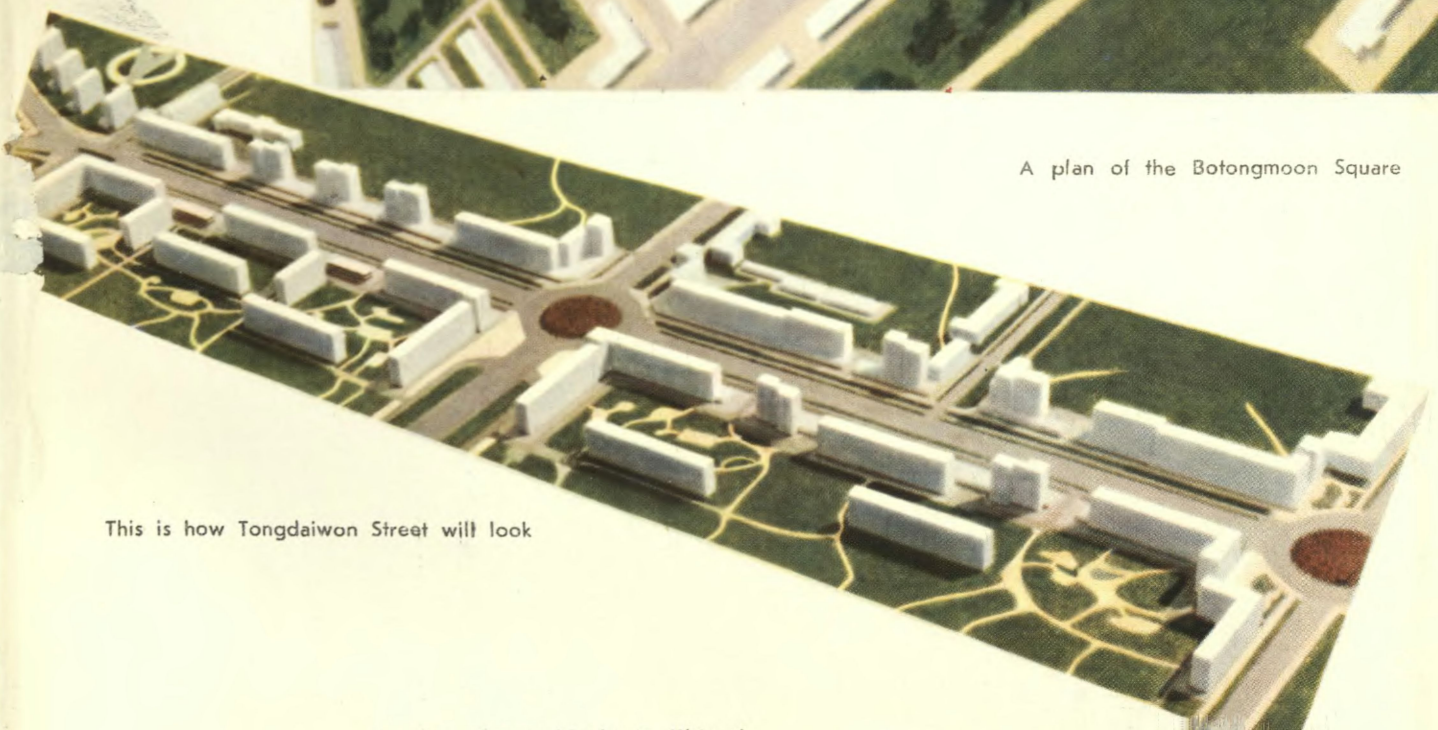
○— The existing buildings and establishments

△— Main buildings and establishments to be constructed in the near future

① Kim Il Sung Square
② Korean Revolutionary Museum
③ Statue of Chullima (winged horse)
④ Pyongyang Grand Theatre
⑤ Pyongyang Railway Station
⑥ Moranbong Stadium
⑦ Kim Il Sung University
⑧ Children's Palace
⑨ Okryoo Bridge

△1 Workers' Palace
△1 People's Assembly Hall
△2 State Acrobatic Theatre
△3 Youth Palace
△4 Fatherland Liberation War Memorial
△5 Central Stadium
△6 Heungboo Bridge
△7 Chungryoo Bridge
△8 Moonsoo-dong Stadium

A plan of the Botongmoon Square



This is how Tongdaiwon Street will look

A plan of new blocks in Kirim-ri